

*phyllum* and *Ellisia* (Gærtn. pl. 110 & 184), the placenta grows round the seeds, which it soon encloses entirely, and fills the cell of the fruit. When the capsule bursts, this looks like an internal coccus, assuming the appearance of a resilient endocarp, which opens into two valves corresponding with those of the capsule; and upon the inner surface of these placenary valves the seeds are parietally affixed.

[To be continued.]

IX.—On *Clostophis* and *Rhiostoma*, new Burmese Genera of Land-Shells. By W. H. BENSON, Esq.

*Clostophis*\*, B., nov. gen.

Testa sub-biconica; anfractus penultimus maximus, ultimus descendens, solutus, subaxialis, minor; apertura integra (specie adhuc cognita), dentata.

*C. Sankeyi*, B., n. s.

Testa late umbilicata, sub-biconica, lævi, spira turrito-conica, lateribus cavis, apice obtuso, sutura profunda; anfractibus 5, primis angustis convexiusculis, penultimo multo majore cylindrico, ultimo antice rapide descendente, soluto, tubuliformi, quoad peripheriam antepenultimi minore; apertura integra, subaxiali, subumbilicali, valde obliqua, subcirculari, intus superne dente 1 submarginali loco quasi parietali munita, peristomate tenui, expanso.

Diam. major  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , alt.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Habitat prope Moulmein, ad cavernas "Farm Caves" dictas.

I discovered this singular shell in the earth which filled the cavity of a decayed specimen of *Sophina schistostelis* collected by Major R. H. Sankey. It was accompanied by a minute and new species of *Hydrocena*. The specimen is weathered. Notwithstanding the presence of a tooth in the aperture, there is little room for hesitation in referring this novel form to the *Cyclostomacea*, with reference to the solute descending last whorl, and to the entire subcircular aperture, the expanded margin of which forbids an union with *Aulopoma*, from the impossibility of its being furnished with a similar operculum; while the absence of a slit and crowning tubular process prevents association with *Rhiostoma*. That the presence of a tooth within the aperture does not militate against Cyclostomaceous affinity is demonstrated by its occurrence in the genus *Diplomatina*†.

\* κλωστός, coiled; ὄφις, serpent.

† In the Brazilian *Cyclostoma disjunctum*, Moricand, the solute last whorl descends laterally, as in *Aulopoma*.

A slight pit is discoverable on the outside of the last whorl near the aperture, corresponding with the internal tooth; but, from its situation and the minuteness of the object, it is difficult precisely to ascertain its nature.

If *Clostophis* should eventually prove to be destitute of an operculum, and allied to the *Helicidæ*, it will then form a curious contrast with its northern Burmese neighbour *Hypselostoma*, in which a tubular termination to the last whorl is exalted vertically above the apex of the shell.

*Rhiostoma*\*, B., nov. gen.

Testa subdiscoidea, late umbilicata; anfractus ultimus solutus, lateraliter descendens; apertura libera, superne incisa, tubulo imperfecto retroflexo rimam coronante. Operculum breviter cylindricum, multispiratum, apice plano, lævigato, intus profunde excavatum.

*Rhiostoma Haughtoni*, B., n. s.

Testa late umbilicata, convexo-depressa, solidiuscula, oblique scabre striatula, superne castanea, subtus albida, fascia angusta mediana saturatiore, utrinque angulato-marmorata, ornata; spira depresso-conoidea, apice prominulo obtusiusculo, sutura impressa; anfractibus 5, convexiusculis, ultimo cylindrico, antice longe soluto, lateraliter descendente, superne carina obtusa a sutura usque ad tubulum marginalem decurrente munito; apertura libera, obliqua, diagonali, circulari; peristomate subduplici, extus incrassato, reflexiusculo, superne ad sinistram inciso, tubulo imperfecto, antice aperto, sinistrorse erecto, rimam coronante, munito; umbilico perspectivo, profundo: operculo testaceo, multispirato, breviter cylindrico, apice planato, lævigato, anfractibus arcte convolutis, marginibus acute carinatis, spatiis intersitis epidermide scabra vestitis; intus profunde excavato, polito.

Diam. major 21, minor 11, axis  $8\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Habitat ad cavernam Damathá, non procul ab urbe Moulmein.

This shell was discovered by Capt. J. C. Haughton, to whom I am indebted for a couple of specimens, one of which was alive. A weathered specimen, from the same source, was previously received from Mr. W. Theobald, junr., who has since forwarded the animal in spirits. I have mislaid my note on the living animal, which came out freely, but was in a languid condition. From the remains of the mollusk in the other shell, I procured two elongated-triangular, testaceous plates, somewhat convex on one side and concave on the other, and irregularly toothed or jagged on the longest and shortest sides.

Mr. Theobald was disposed to place his first specimen in the

\* 'Πίον, a promontory.

genus *Aulopoma*; but the acquisition of an operculum induced him to class it with *Pterocyclos*, as Pfeiffer has in fact done with two allied species from Siam and Cochin China, although he has referred the former, *Cycl. Housei*, Haines, to the second section of *Pterocyclos*, "anfractu ultimo spiraculo munito," in company with *Pt. hispidus*, Pearson, in which the construction and site of the spiracle are very different; while he has placed the Cochin Chinese species, *Pt. tener*, Menke, in his third section. It is evident that the solute aperture, coupled with the incision at the top of the aperture and the subtubular prominence crowning the slit in both these species, separate them from all known *Pterocycli*, and associate them with the Burmese species now described.

Another feature common to the Tenasserim and Siamese *Rhiostomata* exists in the keel extending from the tubular process to the suture at the junction of the penultimate whorl, and not noticed in *R. tener*.

Sp. 2. *Rhiostoma Housei*, Haines.

Syn. *Pterocyclos*, Pfr. No. 3. sect. 2. Mon. Pneum. Suppl.  
*Cyclostoma*, Haines, Ann. Lyceum, New York.

*Hab.* Siam.

Sp. 3. *Rhiostoma tener*, Menke.

Syn. *Pterocyclos*, Menke, Mal. Blätter, 1856.  
*Pterocyclos*, Pfeiffer, No. 15. sect. 3. Mon. Pneum. Suppl.

*Hab.* Turon, Cochin China.

The long-lost *Turbo foliaceus*, Ch., which, on the authority of Dillwyn, has been unaccountably confounded with the very distinct Socotrine species, *Otopoma naticoides*, Recluz, proves to be an inhabitant of the Andaman Islands. A small variety, forwarded by Mr. Theobald, may be at once recognized as that species by its form, colour, and distant variciform plicæ on the last whorl behind the aperture. Were it not for a thin Cyclophoroid horny operculum, stated to belong to this shell, I should have been disposed to place it in *Otopoma*. The plicæ vary in number, and are even altogether wanting.

A small *Helix*, a *Streptaxis*, and a *Helicina* accompanied *C. foliaceus*, and were collected in the same locality, unexplored since the date of Dr. Helfer's fatal attempt.

Cheltenham, January 5, 1860.